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NOVA SCOTIA SCHOOL SERIES.

QUESTIONS
ON
MODERN AND PHYSICAL
GEOGRAPHY,

BY

J. F. TUFTS, M. A.

HALIFAX, N. S.:
A. & W. MACKINLAY, PUBLISHERS,
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PREFACE.

These questions are designed to render the study of Geography interesting and practical. They are not intended to supersede minute and thorough questioning by the teacher, but to suggest topics of chief importance.

Sufficient information to answer nearly all the questions will be found in the ordinary text-books on Geography. In cases where direct answers are not found, a little reflection will enable the intelligent student to solve the difficulty.

J. F. T.

WOLFVILLE, APRIL, 1875.

PART I.

LESSON I.

INTRODUCTION.

1. What is the exact shape of the earth? Give evidences of its rotundity.
2. Give the diameter and circumference of the earth in miles.
3. How many motions has the earth, and what phenomena are connected with them? Account for the change of the seasons.
4. What are the equinoxes and solstices, and when do they occur?
5. With what velocity does a point on the equator move in consequence of the earth's revolution on its axis?

DEFINITIONS.

1. Define axis, poles, equator, parallels, meridians, tropics, polar circles, ecliptic.
2. Define latitude, longitude, zones. Name the zones, and give their width in degrees.
3. Define continent, isthmus, mountain system, mountain chain, plain, plateau. Mention specific names for plains in different parts of the world.
4. Define ocean, sea, gulf, bay, lagoon, river, creek.
5. Define river basin, river system, water shed, delta, mediterranean, border sea, lake.
6. Account for the names Tropics of Cancer, Capricorn, Arctic Circle.

7. What is meant by climate? by profile of a country?
by relief? by horizon?
8. Define gap, pass, gorge, steppe, heath, desert, oasis, snow-line.

THE WORLD.

LESSON II.

I. THE LAND.

1. Name the continents, arrange them in pairs, and show how the southern members are connected with the northern.
2. Bound each continent, and name its chief indentations and projections.
3. Which continent has the most coast line in proportion to its area?
4. In what direction do the peninsulas of the world generally extend? Name exceptions.
5. Specify points of resemblance between the southern parts of the different continents?
6. What is the difference between a continent and an island? Name the principal islands in each ocean, and state whether they are continental or pelagic.
7. Classify islands as to their origin.
8. Name a few volcanic islands in each ocean. Point out several coral islands, and describe the conditions and varieties of coralline formations.
9. Name the principal mountain systems and river basins in each continent, and tell what zone they are in.
10. Mention peninsulas and islands that contain mountains, and name the mountains.

11. What important part do mountains play in the economy of nature?
12. What is the difference between a plateau and a plain? In what regions will plateaux be found?
13. Describe the principal plains in each continent. Which of them slope towards the north? Mention plains that are uninhabitable, and give the reasons for their condition.
14. Would the earth be more or less valuable to man, if there were no mountains on its surface?
15. From what sources does the earth derive its heat?

LESSON III.

II. THE WATER.

1. What portion of the earth's surface is covered with water? Name the divisions into which the water is commonly separated.
2. Bound each ocean, and give the approximate length and breadth.
3. If the continents formed a compact mass in one hemisphere, leaving the water one vast individual ocean, would the earth better subserve the purposes of man? If not, why?
4. If the water occupied the polar regions, leaving the equatorial for the land, would that be an improvement?
5. Of what utility are the oceans in the economy of nature?
6. Rivers are constantly pouring water into the ocean; is it therefore becoming deeper? Why not?
7. In what ways are the waters of the oceans agitated? What beneficial purpose is subserved by these movements?

8. In the case of waves and tides is there a forward motion of the particles of water? How do you account for the change of place of a floating body?
9. Explain the cause of the tides. Suppose at new moon we should have high tide at mid-day, why would our antipodes have high tide at the same hour?
10. What are the principal causes of ocean currents? Describe the currents in each ocean.
11. What are the chief agents in the production of rain? What regions have constant, periodical or variable rains respectively? Where are rainless regions found?

LESSON IV.

III. THE ATMOSPHERE.

1. The atmosphere is invisible: What proof is there that it exists?
2. To what height does it extend?
3. What pressure does it exert on a square foot of the earth's surface?
4. What causes produce the winds? How do you account for their directions?
5. Name the regions in which the winds are constant, periodical, or variable; and account for the phenomena.
6. If the atmosphere remained in a state of equilibrium for one year, how would it affect the distribution of rain?
7. Why does a West wind bring *us* fine weather, while the West and South bring storms? Would the case be the same in England or British Columbia?
8. Why does it take a ship longer to sail from Liverpool to New York than from New York to Liverpool?

PART II.

THE CONTINENTS.

The Western Hemisphere.

LESSON V.

I. NORTH AMERICA.

1. Describe the three sections into which North America may be divided physically. Name the mountain ranges, river basins and principal rivers in each.
2. Bound and describe the basins of Mississippi, St. Lawrence, McKenzie, Columbia, and Yukon. Tell what zone or part of the zone they are in.
3. Name the highest mountain peaks in North America, and tell where they may be found. Which of them are volcanoes?
4. Bound the political divisions of North America, and give a physical description of each, naming the principal lakes, rivers, and mountains.
5. What can you say of the climate and products of North America? (Answer this by countries, sections, or states, as may be necessary.)
6. Point out the chief commercial centres of North America. Show the advantages of their positions, and state their principal exports and imports.

7. Where are the manufacturing towns of North America? Where the mining interests? Where the chief agricultural regions?
8. Suppose Chicago wishes to export to or import from San Francisco, New Orleans, Philadelphia, New York, Halifax;—point out lines of communication between Chicago and those cities.
9. Give the direction in which the ocean currents are moving near the shores of North America, in the Arctic, Pacific, and Atlantic Oceans.
10. What can you say of the *inland water systems* of North America?
11. What forms of government are found in North America?

LESSON VI.

UNITED STATES.

1. Give a physical description of the United States.
2. Name all the States bordering on the Atlantic, on the Gulf of Mexico, on the Mississippi, on Canada, on the Pacific.
3. Bound each of the New England States: each of the States lying between the Ohio and Mississippi: each of the States lying south of Tennessee and North Carolina.
4. What is the population of the United States? What the leading occupations?
5. Where are the principal seats of learning in the United States?
6. The officers of government are of how many classes? State their respective duties.

7. Where is the most celebrated natural scenery in the United States? Name several places of note.
8. Name the capital and most important cities in each state, and mention the chief industries of those cities, and point out the advantages of their locations.

LESSON VII.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

1. Give a physical description of Canada. Name the several provinces of the confederation.
2. Name the capital and chief cities in each province. What are the advantages of their location? What are the leading industries of those cities?
3. What is the population of Canada? What are the chief exports? Name the colleges in the Dominion.
4. Describe the government of the Dominion of Canada. Compare its legislative, executive, and judicial organs with those of the United States, in respect to appointment, extent of power, and duration of term of office.
5. Would Canada be colder if a mountain chain skirted the shores of the Arctic?

LESSON VIII.

MEXICO AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

1. Bound these countries. Name their coast waters, capitals, and chief cities.
2. What can you say about the climate, people, and products of these states?

3. What volcanoes are found in these regions?
4. What are the forms of government? What nation owns Balize?

THE ISLANDS.

1. What is known about Greenland and Iceland,—their climate, physical features, resources, inhabitants, and chief cities?
2. Name the most important islands and groups of islands south-east of the United States, and state to what powers they belong.
3. What can you say of the government, population, and exports of these islands?

LESSON IX.

GENERAL QUESTIONS.

1. What rivers flow into Hudson Bay? Long Island Sound? Chesapeake Bay? Gulf of Mexico?
2. Describe the following rivers,—their sources, courses, features of country through which they flow, and tell into what body of water they fall: Yukon, Nelson, St. Lawrence, Mississippi, Ohio, Columbia, Colorado, Rio Grande, Potomac, Hudson, Connecticut, Mackenzie. Give the approximate length of each.
3. Draw a profile of North America, from Boston to San Francisco; from Cape Bathurst to Mobile.
4. Name the principal seaports on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of North America.

5. Name the principal cities on the St. Lawrence and the great lakes. Name those on the Gulf of Mexico.
6. Coal, iron, gold, silver, copper, are found in North America. Name the regions where they are found.
7. Where and near what cities does the Tropic of Cancer cross North America? What cities on or near the 40th degree of latitude?
8. Describe the Pacific and Atlantic highlands, and name the rivers in each.

LESSON X.

II. SOUTH AMERICA.

1. Bound South America; describe its physical features; give the names of the extreme northern, eastern, and southern points.
2. Describe the mountain chains. Bound the three principal river basins. What zones are they in?
3. Where do the Equator and Tropic of Capricorn cross South America?
4. What volcanoes are in the Andes?
5. Why are all the large rivers east of the Andes? How does the annual rain-fall on the Atlantic slope compare with that on the Pacific? Account for the difference.
6. What cities at or near the mouths of the rivers Amazon and La Plata?
7. Name the States of South America, giving the capital and chief cities in each. What are the chief cities on the Pacific coast? What on the Atlantic coast?
8. What are the chief exports of South America?

9. Describe the Plateaux of Bolivia and Brazil. Describe the lakes of South America.
10. Draw a profile from Para to Guayaquil; from Bahia to Callao; from Caracas to Montevideo.
11. What can you say of the government and people? Where were the Spanish, where the Portuguese possessions?
12. What islands near the coast?
13. What can you say of Brazil,—the name, its climate and productions, its mineral and agricultural resources, its chief cities, and its government?
14. Name and give the location of each of the Spanish States of South America. What are the occupations and productions of each? What the forms of government?
15. In what direction do the ocean currents flow near the coast of South America?
16. What is said about Guiana,—its climate, vegetable products, government, &c.?
17. How does South America compare with North America in respect to the manufacturing interests, the development of natural resources, and the social and industrial condition of the people generally? Can you account for the difference?

LESSON XI.

GENERAL QUESTIONS.

1. Draw an outline of the coast of South America. Name the capes, bays, river mouths, and chief cities, as you pass them.

2. Compare the highlands of South America with the highlands of North America.
3. Compare the central plain of South America with that of North America. Which is the more uniform?
4. Where are the Pampas, Selvas, Llanos? Account for the names. Which is best adapted to grazing?
5. Cut the Isthmus of Panama, and suppose South America to float due east across the Atlantic, where would Cape St. Roque strike Africa?
6. What compensation has South America for the want of gulfs and bays?
7. Suppose the earth to commence revolving on its axis from east to west, how would it affect the physical condition of South America?

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PART III.

THE CONTINENTS.

(Continued.)

The Eastern Hemisphere.

LESSON XII.

III. AFRICA.

1. Bound Africa. In what zone or zones does it lie? Where do the equator and tropics cross it?
2. Describe the surface of the continent. What parts have not yet been explored?
3. Describe the lakes and river systems of Africa, and mention any peculiarities connected with the latter.
4. What can you say of the climate of Africa, the distribution of rain, the vegetation in different parts, the animals, the products?
5. In what part of Africa dwell the Berbers, Moors, Kaffirs, and Hottentots? What is their mode of life?
6. What States and cities on the north of Africa? What on the west and east? What European powers have possessions in Africa? Name such possessions.
7. Show the advantage of the positions of Cairo, Algiers, Timbuctoo, Cape Town, Zanzibar, and Murzuk. What articles are exported from each?

8. In what direction do the oceanic currents flow near the coast of Africa?
9. How does Africa, as a tropical continent, differ from South America?
10. How do you account for the fertility of Egypt and Nubia, since they lie in the rainless region?
11. What islands lie near the coast of Africa, and to what powers do they belong?

LESSON XIII.

GENERAL QUESTIONS.

1. How does the coast of Africa compare with that of South America? With that of North America?
2. Draw the coast of Africa, naming the countries, cities, rivers, and the coast waters as they are reached.
3. Describe the inland waters of Africa. What does their position indicate as to the climate of different parts of the continent?
4. Where is Ashantee, Dahomey, Liberia, Morocco, Tchad, Kenia, Kilima Njaro?
5. Would Africa be more or less valuable if its area was diminished by numerous inlets of the Sea.
6. How would Africa be affected if the earth should revolve on its axis in the opposite direction?
7. How do you account for the rainless region of the Sahara?

LESSON XIV.

IV. EUROPE.

1. Bound Europe. Describe its coast, naming the peninsulas and coast waters. In what zone is Europe? 10.
2. Name the mountain chains of Europe. Give a physical description of High Europe. What is its water-shed? Describe Low Europe in the same manner, naming its most prominent features. 11.
3. What rivers of Europe flow into the Caspian, Black, and Mediterranean Seas? What into the Atlantic, the North Sea, and the Baltic? Name them in order, giving their sources and directions. 12.
4. Describe and name the mountains and rivers of Spain, France, Italy, Switzerland, Prussia, Austria, Russia, and Turkey. 13.
5. How do the climate and vegetation of Europe compare with these of North America? How is the difference accounted for? How is the difference between the climate of High and Low Europe accounted for? 14.
6. What part of North America has the same latitude as the Valley of the Po? Compare the climate and vegetation of the two regions, and account for the difference. 15.
7. Of what races are the people of Europe? Asiatic people occupy what parts of Europe? 16.
8. What countries are included in Low Europe? What are the resources of this region, and the occupations of the people. 17.
9. Name the chief cities, and account for their location. 18.

What trade is carried on in Astrachan, Nijni Novgorod, Riga, Archangel, Odessa, and Kiev?

LESSON XV.—(*Europe continued.*)

10. What can you say of the climate and resources of Scandinavia? What are the exports? Name the chief cities.
11. Name the countries contained in High Europe. How do you account for the great number of States in High Europe, while Low Europe contains so few?
12. Give a description of Austria. What are her most important industries? Her people represent what races?
13. What seaports has Austria? What are her exports and imports? Name the capital and chief cities. Show the advantage of the location of Vienna, Prague, Trieste, and Pesth,
14. What States constituted the North German Confederation? When was the kingdom of Prussia formed out of them? Give the date of each conquest by Prussia.
15. Name the rivers of Germany; give their sources and directions.
16. Name a city at the mouth of each river.
17. The people of Prussia belong to what race? What are their occupations and exports?
18. Where and for what noted are Berlin, Danzig, Dresden, Cologne, Frankfort, Hamburg, Stuttgart, and Munich?
19. Name the smaller German States. How are they governed?
20. Give a physical description of Holland. Name the capital and chief cities. How extensive in her commerce? What are her exports? What foreign possessions has she?

LESSON XVI.—(*Europe continued.*)

21. Bound France. Describe its physical features, naming mountains, rivers, &c. What are her leading industries? What her exports and imports?
22. Where and for what noted are Paris, Lyons, Marseilles, Bordeaux, Brest, Orleans, Rheims? 1.
23. How do the French and Germans differ as to race?
24. Describe physically Belgium and Switzerland. What are the leading occupations of these States? 2.
25. Name the principal cities, describing their location. Describe the lakes of Switzerland. 3.
26. The British Isles include what countries? Describe each country physically,—naming the mountains, rivers, lakes, bays, capes, coast islands, &c.
27. How does the climate compare with that of other countries having the same latitude? Account for the difference. 4.
28. What are the leading industries of Great Britain? Where and of what kind are the mines? What are the exports and imports? 5.
29. At what places in Ireland do steamers from this side the Atlantic call? Name and give the location of the most important cities in England, Ireland, and Scotland. Describe the principal lines of railroad in England. 6.
7.
30. Name the British possessions outside of the British Isles? 8.
31. What universities has Great Britain, and where are they? Describe the government of Great Britain. 9.
10.

32. Where and for what noted are Liverpool, Queenstown, Leeds, Manchester, Birmingham, Sheffield, Glasgow, and London?

LESSON XVII.

GENERAL QUESTIONS.

1. Name the peninsulas in Southern Europe, and give a physical description of each, naming the mountains and rivers.
2. What can you say of the climate and resources of Portugal and Spain? Name the chief cities, and tell where they are located. Name the exports of each.
3. What foreign possessions have Spain and Portugal? Compare the colonial policy of Spain with that of England. What is the form of government in these States?
4. What can you say of the climate and resources of Italy and Sicily? What are the chief employments and products?
5. Describe the following cities: Rome, Naples, Venice, Pisa, Palermo, Leghorn, Florence, Genoa.
6. What is the form of government of Italy, and who is king at the present time?
7. Give a physical description of Greece. What are its resources? Of what importance is it commercially and politically?
8. Bound the Ottoman Empire, and name the countries included. Describe the power of the Sultan.
9. Name the provinces in Turkey.
10. Name the five great powers of Europe. Name the second-rate powers.

11. What are the religious opinions of the Celt, the Teuton, and the Slave respectively? Where are these races found?

LESSON XVIII.

V. ASIA.

1. Bound Asia; give a physical description of it,—naming its mountain ranges, rivers, lakes, peninsulas, coast waters, and capes.
2. It what zones does it lie? Where do the Arctic Circle and Tropic of Cancer cross Asia? In climate and fertility, how does it compare with Europe? Name the deserts.
3. Beginning in Asia Minor and ending at Behring Strait, name all the mountain chains in order, stating what country they are in, and mentioning the highest peaks.
4. Beginning at the Obi River and ending with the Euphrates, name the rivers in regular order, telling their sources, and directions, describing the countries through which they flow, and naming any cities on or near them.
5. Name the political divisions of Asia. Bound China, Persia, India, &c. Name the British and Russian possessions in Asia.
6. Where are Thibet, Mongolia, the Deccan, Indo-China, Siberia, Farther India, Plateau of Iran, Armenia?
7. What can you say of the climate, vegetation, and animals of each of the above regions? What are the chief exports and imports?
8. Describe the people of the above countries, and their forms of government.

9. Name the principal cities in each of those divisions, show the advantages of their location, and mention the leading industries.
10. Name and describe the islands off the east coast, in the order in which they occur, beginning at the north; and mention any thing remarkable connected with them.
11. Name the principal islands of Malaysia and their capitals, and tell to what nations they belong?
12. Describe the ocean currents flowing near the coast of Asia, and tell in what direction they are moving.

LESSON XIX.

VI. AUSTRALIA.

1. Bound Australia. In what zone does it lie? Describe it physically, naming its mountains, rivers, coast waters, peninsulas, capes, &c.
2. Name the islands lying near it.
3. What can you say of the climate, vegetation, and animals of Australia? Of the occupation of the people, and their exports?
4. To whom does the continent belong? Name the colonies, and the chief cities in each.
5. Describe its forests and animals.
6. Is Australia likely to become a populous country.
7. Describe the coralline formation on the eastern coast.

VII. MANKIND.

1. Give the geographical position of the different races of mankind.
2. Compare the degree of civilization of each, and describe their governments and religions.
3. How does climate affect animal and vegetable life? How the civilization of man?

PART IV.

LESSON XX.

ASTRONOMICAL GEOGRAPHY.

1. What is meant by the solar system? What by the universe?
2. Name the planets in the order of their distance from the sun, and describe their motions. How many motions has the earth?
3. How do you account for the change of seasons?
4. How are differences of climate in the same latitude accounted for?
5. If the earth were a cylinder instead of a sphere, what would be the climate?
6. What are the equinoxes? How do you account for the variation in the length of day and night? How much does the longest day at the Arctic Circle differ from that at the Equator?
7. How long does it take a point on the Equator to revolve through one degree in the earth's daily revolution on its axis?
8. A and B are at opposite ends of a telegraph. A's time is 12 m. at Greenwich. At the same instant B's time is 4h. 30m. P.M. Is B east or west from A, and how many degrees?

9. The longitude of Edinburgh is 3° W. When it is noon at Edinburgh, what time is it at Lima, 77° W.? at Canton, 118° E.? at Rio Janeiro, 43° W.? at Mecca, 40° E.?
10. The latitude of London is $51^{\circ} 30'$ N. In what zone is it, and how far from the tropic?
11. The longitude of Calcutta is $88^{\circ} 17'$ E., and of the Barbados, $59^{\circ} 45'$ W. Which is the shorter way to Barbados from Calcutta,—east or west?
12. Suppose a rod should be run through the centre of the earth from Boston, what would be the latitude and longitude of the opposite end where it issued from the surface?

LESSON XXI.

GENERAL QUESTIONS.

1. Where do the meridians of Washington and Greenwich pass through South America and Africa respectively? What countries would be crossed by the meridians 180° from these?
2. What cities on or near the parallels of 40° , 45° , 50° , and 55° , north latitude?
3. How do Quebec and London compare in latitude and Climate? Compare Boston and Rome; New York and Naples; Glasgow and Moscow, in the same manner.
4. A vessel sailing from Riga to Panama would pass through what waters? A vessel sailing from Canton to Aspinwall, from Cairo to Calcutta, from Liverpool to Zanzibar, or from Adelaide to Algiers, might sail through what waters?

5. Name the capitals of each province in the Dominion of Canada ; of each State in the United States ; of each State in Central and South America ; and of each Country in Europe.
6. Give the position of the following mountain peaks .
Shasta, Elburus, Kasbek, Savlat, Ben Nevis, Snowdon, Pichincha, Colima, Izalco, Chimborazo, Sorata, Mauna Loa, Teneriffe, Everest, and Kenia.
7. Where are the following islands : Trinidad, Perim, Heligoland, Galapagos, South Shetland, Faroe, Azores, Alan¹, Caroline, Lipari, Bourbon, and Nicobar?

LESSON XXII.—(*General Questions continued.*)

8. Give the position of the following countries or states :
Balize, Leon, Khiva, Lapland, Ashantee, Bulgaria, Savoy, Georgia, Costa Rica, Khorasan, Brittany, Rumania, and the Levant.
9. Where are the following cities : Singapore, Sarawak, Goa, Smyrna, Callao, Colombo, Mocha, Tunis, Basle, San Diego, Matamoras, Vera Cruz, Manilla, Oporto, Hamburg, Leghorn, and Ottawa?
10. Describe the trade-winds and monsoons ; state their causes and effects.
11. Where are salt lakes found, and why are they salt?
12. Will South America ever become a wheat-producing country? Where is that grain found?
13. In what parts of the oceans are vast areas of sea-weed found? How are they accounted for?
14. Suppose a cask were thrown from a vessel off Cape Horn, where might it be carried by the ocean currents?

15. What are the chief exports of Calcutta, Buenos Ayres, New Orleans, Rio Janeiro, Chicago, Riga, and Batavia?
16. How does a hemisphere map of the world differ from a Mercator's map?
17. Which way would a body float, if thrown into the water at the mouth of the Red Sea in June? Which way in January?

LESSON XXIII.—(*General Questions continued.*)

18. If a boat were set adrift in Baffin's Bay, which way would it float? If near Cape of Good Hope which way would it move; and if it ever returned to place of departure, how far would it have gone?
19. The surface-ice of Baffin's Bay may be drifting south, and at the same time icebergs in the bay are drifting to the north: can you account for the fact?
20. If Newfoundland could be taken up and deposited in the same latitude on the west coast of North America, would the change be beneficial to the Newfoundlanders?
21. What three nations possess nearly all Asia? Will Asiatic Russia ever be as valuable as British India? Why not?
22. Why is the passage from Australia to Liverpool or New York made *via* Cape Horn, rather than Cape Good Hope?
23. If the soil of the Dominion of Canade were like the desert of Sahara, would it ever receive any rain?
24. Should navigators crossing the Atlantic sail in the same latitudes in June as in January? If not, why not?
25. Why do not the Trade Winds blow from West to East

LESSON XXIV.—(*General Questions continued.*)

26. Why is the climate of Japan warmer than that of the United States in the same latitude?
27. Suppose Cape St. Roque were 10° farther north; how would it affect the climate of Great Britain?
28. What change is noticeable in vegetable and animal life—except man—as you advance from the poles towards the equator?
29. In what latitudes has man attained the highest development?
30. Of what value are winds in the economy of nature? Describe their agency as mediator between sea and land.
31. Why is the West side of North America warmer than the East?
32. If the earth were flat and always presented the same side to the sun, how would its climate be affected?

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